

about his job before he goes to work at it. It's an expensive proposition for the city to educate a Mayor.

Since January 1, 1920, I have been President of the Board of Manhattan, a department that takes care of the streets, sidewalks and sewers of Manhattan, and has jurisdiction over the city's office buildings in that borough. I would like to talk over with you one or two of the problems we have faced during the last year and a half. They are matters of humdrum economy, but the run into the city's dollar. They will help you to appreciate why I have insisted that the needs of the city furnish enough issues for us to discuss during this campaign without going further afield.

"Those of you who have to buy your own coal will no doubt remember that during the winter of 1920 the price of the fuel was beyond the ken of the man of ordinary means. You had a hard time to get it, and it was just as hard to pay for it after you got it. Well, the President of the Borough of Manhattan needs annually more than \$200,000 worth of coal for the forty-six buildings he is required to heat. Our first contract was advertised and there was only one bidder. This bid was \$342,594 for 35,000 tons of coal. We felt that it was exorbitant and that we should be betraying our trust to the taxpayer if we did not make a strenuous effort to get out a cheaper one.

"Therefore, the bid was rejected and the department went to the Board of Aldermen for consent to make an open market purchase. It was given us and we bought a few thousand tons of coal to carry us a while. When that was consumed we did the same thing again and again. To make a long story short, instead of accepting one big bid and thereby leaving to the contractor and the taxpayer our trouble about fuel for the year, we continued to shop around for coal, trying to save money for the city.

"Sometimes I was pretty worried as to where our next ton of coal was coming from, but we struggled through, because we believed we were right, and at the end of the year the audit showed that by our efforts and worry we had saved the city nearly \$25,000 on the purchase of coal.

"A right here, I should not be square with you unless I gave the credit for this whole transaction to Clarence H. Fay, the Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Manhattan. His shrewdness and his ability to get the city, on this item alone, nearly four times his salary. He was responsible, and I can only claim credit in having appointed such a man to the job. Let me give you another instance, another little inside story of the last eighteen months over there in the Municipal Building. In 1917 the construction of a sewer from East 100th street was authorized. At that time engineers of the department estimated the cost at approximately \$300,000, and the taxpayers of the city were to pay the account of the work was postponed, and when I took office the matter was laid before me. Bids submitted indicated that the improvement would cost more than \$300,000, an increase of 200 per cent. over the original estimate.

"Now, the work had been authorized and could have been done at any time, but I believed that the taxpayers, whose money I was going to spend, were entitled to sit in with me when I made the decision, and I wrote to the Mayor, Mr. La Guardia, about \$1,300, as I remember, advising them of the changed conditions and asking for opinions regarding the advisability of going ahead with the work. I got a practically unanimous response in the negative, and as surveys made by the office indicated that the work could be postponed without detriment to the city I decided to postpone it.

"I believed I was right, and all events have justified me in that belief. Conditions are changing now. Prices are returning to normal, and the particular sewer is going to be built, in the very near future, for something nearer the original estimate. We have saved the taxpayers at least a quarter of a million dollars, and the construction of that sewer at this time will help to relieve the unemployment distress."

HASKELL SUGGESTS RUM RAID ON HEARST

Speculates on Outcome of Visit to Editor's Home.

Judge Reuben L. Haskell, independent candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, yesterday said it is "generally conceded" he will be nominated and insisted his prohibition plank is an issue. He blamed Gov. Miller for the passage of the State prohibition law, and added: "The Hearst-Hylan-Tammany police have committed more outrages in the name of the law than have occurred in the city of New York in a generation. But they are careful who comes to their aid and whom they search."

Judge Haskell then related, as a "typical case," the story of a raid without warrant on the premises of a workingman after the husband had gone to work. The wife was taken into court because two bottles of whiskey were found, said Judge Haskell, continuing: "I have heard of no order from Mayor Hylan to search the home of his mentor, Mr. Hearst. So far as I know there has been no attempt to determine if this anti-millionaire demagogue, as I call him, has a private booze storehouse on the Riverside Drive of Manhattan. What would happen to the police, or even to Mayor Hylan, if uniformed police officers attempted to do at the Hearst apartment house what was accomplished in this modest Brooklyn home?"

LA GUARDIA'S POSTERS SHOCK CHURCHOERS

St. Joachim's Pastor Says He Permitted Display.

THE NEW YORK HERALD received yesterday the following communication: "Many prominent Italian-Americans who attend Sunday mass in St. Joachim's Church, 27 Roosevelt street, were shocked to-day to find posted in front of the church building large lithographs of Mayor F. H. La Guardia, Republican candidate for Mayor. Before the day is over the pastor of the church, who resides next door, will be asked for an explanation. The lithographs have been there during the last week."

A reporter for The New York Herald found the posters, as described, placed upon the windows of a room in the basement of the church and fronting on Roosevelt street, between the entrance to the church.

The Rev. Vincenzo Januzzi, pastor of the church, said that he was "the boss of the church" and that the posters had been placed there by his permission. It was explained that the room in the basement is an assembly hall belonging to the church, but not used for religious purposes, and that the posters had been granted to an Italian society supporting the candidacy of La Guardia.

Mr. La Guardia issued a last minute statement yesterday in which he charged: "My opponents have conferred leadership upon me in this fight by being compelled to follow the demands of the voters to accept not only my stand but my fight against up-state encroachment on the rights of the city of New York."

He added that he expects to "win the primaries by a safe and comfortable margin," and he sent a telegram to Joseph M. Price, chairman of the Coalition committee, repeating his request of last July that the Coalition committee stand by the results of the primaries.

ELECT CURRAN, PLEA OF CITIZENS UNION

Its Publication Urges All Republicans to Vote at Primaries.

'DUTY TO SAVE CITY' Hylan Must Be Shown That Opposition Is United and Invincible.

END MUNICIPAL CHAOS

Message Extended Also to Un-enrolled Voters and to All Democrats.

In the current issue of its publication, the *Scarlight*, the Citizens Union made an appeal yesterday to all enrolled Republican voters to go to the polls to-morrow and make the victory of President Henry H. Curran of Manhattan, the Republican Coalition choice of Mayor, and his teammates "so emphatic and so overwhelming that it will indicate to the Hylan supporters that the opposition is united and that the determination to make the opposition effective is invincible."

The appeal, entitled "A Call to Action," reads as follows:

"The first battle in the campaign to terminate the Hylan-Hearst-Tammany regime in the city government will take place in the Republican primaries on Tuesday, September 13. Every voter who enrolls in the Republican primary must first take a responsibility to see that the result of the primary is an emphatic challenge to those who would contribute, directly or indirectly, to a continuance of misrule in the city.

"The Citizens Union, which is an organization of voters of all parties devoted to the honest and efficient government of the city, has a responsibility in urging every voter who is enrolled as a Republican to go to the primaries and give support to Curran, Lockwood and Gilroy. Every voter who is interested in saving the city from further disgrace and rescuing it from chaos owes it to himself and to the city to go to the polls on primary day and support the Coalition candidates.

"When you receive your ballot on Primary Day you will find these approved candidates occupying different positions in the several groups on the ballot. Do not make the mistake of voting for the first name in each group. Look for the Coalition candidates and vote for them.

"This appeal is addressed not only to all voters enrolled as Republicans, but to unenrolled voters and Democratic voters as well. You may not have a vote in the Republican primaries, but you undoubtedly know some one who does and who may be questioning whether it is worth while to bother about the primary election. If you are not an enrolled Republican voter and still believe that the welfare of the city depends on ending the present regime in the City Hall, take it upon yourself to see that some voter who is registered goes to the polls and votes for the Coalition nominees.

"There must be no question about the result of this primary. The victory of Mayor Curran and his colleagues must be so emphatic and so overwhelming that it will indicate to the Hylan supporters that the opposition is united and that the determination to make that opposition effective is invincible."

The Citizens Union also makes an appeal for the support of John Kirkland Clark for District Attorney of New York county and for John J. Hopper for New York County Register.

In connection with Mr. Clark's position on the ballot, a warning is issued. It is pointed out that Mr. Clark is the only one of the Republican-Coalition candidates on the New York county ballot whose name does not appear first in its group. Mr. Clark drew second place, therefore care should be used in marking ballots to be sure that the Republican-Coalition vote is properly placed.

200,000 NEGRO VOTES PREDICTED FOR Hylan

Mayor Addresses Colored Folk in Central Park.

Mayor John F. Hylan spoke yesterday to about 12,000 persons at a concert on the Central Park Mall given by the Fifteenth Infantry Band, composed of negroes. Many of the audience were negroes, and J. Frank Wheaton, a negro lawyer, made a speech in which he predicted that 200,000 negroes would give the Mayor a large majority at the election.

The concert, which was arranged by City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer, was under the direction of Lieut. Frederick W. Simpson of the Fifteenth Infantry, who has served in France as the 36th Regiment.

The Mayor said in part: "I want to take this opportunity to thank the colored people of this city, through their representative citizens for their cooperation in the maintenance of law and order in our city. I have had every possible cooperation from your people in seeing that this city is kept clean and free of vice but other forms of lawlessness."

NEWTON TO PROSECUTE FRAUDS IN PRIMARIES

Attorney-General Hears Candidates Fear Counting Out.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Albany, Sept. 11.—Any fraud attempted at the primaries on Tuesday will be vigorously prosecuted, Attorney-General Charles D. Newton declared to-night. Charges by several candidates in New York city and up State that fraud would be attempted at the polls by their opponents reached him to-day.

"Complaints have been made by candidates that they feared being counted out or otherwise defrauded of votes at the primaries on Tuesday," Attorney-General Newton said to-night. "I trust these fears are not well grounded and that there will be no violation of the law. It will be my duty under the law vigorously to prosecute any person guilty of fraud, and I am determined to do my duty."

HINES WANTS TO DEBATE MURPHY IN TAMMANY HALL

Issues Challenge by Telegram to Good Ground, and Recalls Some History About Regularity, Including Whitman, Nagle and Devery Incidents.

James J. Hines, anti-Murphy leader of the Eleventh Assembly district, who is running against Charles P. Murphy's telephone booth convention candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan as a protest against Murphy's rule, yesterday challenged the Tammany boss to a debate in Tammany Hall. His challenge, contained in the following telegram addressed to Murphy at his country place at Good Ground, L. I.:

"The only issue to be decided at the Democratic primaries next Tuesday is the question whether your personal candidate or myself, who have been designated by 4,000 enrolled voters, shall be nominated for President of the Borough of Manhattan on the regular Democratic ticket.

"This being so, I am willing and hereby challenge you to debate this issue with me in Tammany Hall to-morrow afternoon or evening at such time as is agreeable to you. I only make one condition—that the representatives of the New York daily papers be invited so that the public will learn from you and myself both sides of this controversy. Please answer if you accept, naming the hour, the place of course, being Tammany Hall, East Fourteenth street."

Some of the things which Hines desires Murphy to explain in the debate are indicated in the following excerpt from a statement issued by Hines:

"To charge me with irregularity be-

cause I enter the primaries against his vast pocket nominations is to decide against the direct primaries. But since I am on the subject of regularity, let me remind the Democrats of this city of a few instances of the boss's so-called regularity.

"Only a few years ago, it will be remembered, he nominated the Republican Charles S. Whitman for District Attorney of this county.

"I now submit to ask him, did he vote for the Democratic candidate for President last year. Did he vote for William R. Hearst when he ran for Governor of this State on the Democratic ticket? Did he vote for Samuel D. Bixby when he ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket? How many primary fights did he start against the regular organization led by Hines?

"Calling to mind a few, let me remind him that he set up John F. Cowan to run against Percy Nagle, during which contest Nagle sent the following message to Murphy:

"You big fathead, you'll send for me with a coach and team to come to Tammany Hall yet."

"It looks like Percy's prophecy has come true for he has nominated him for Sheriff this year."

"I also recall 'Big Bill' Devery was elected in his district by a majority of the Democrats there and Boss Murphy refused to permit him to be seated on the executive committee."

The President shook hands with several hundred of the former soldiers, who were presented by Philip J. McCook, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court and president of the Fifth Division Association. While the veterans were there Mayor Bader presented the President with a key to the city, and Mr. Harding told the Fifth Division men that he wanted to share the freedom of the city with them.

Many visitors called at the President's hotel during the day. Among them was Gov. Harry Davis of Ohio, who had not seen Mr. Harding since his inauguration. Another was Miss Margaret Gorman of Washington, who won the beauty contest here recently. To-night the President and Mrs. Harding were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Moor. Other guests, in addition to the President's party, were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Livermore of New York and Mrs. M. A. Macdonald of New York.

The President will play golf to-morrow morning, and may then end his vacation. No details of his plans after he leaves here have been announced, but it is understood that he will go to New York to attend the theatre Tuesday night and will then board the yacht Mayflower for a cruise down the coast to Washington.

CHAPLAIN HILL, N. C., Sept. 11.—The tendency to rely on the Federal Government for performance of functions rightfully belonging to local administrative units is deplored by President Harding in a letter written in connection with the conference on town and county administration to be held next week at the University of North Carolina.

The President, in his letter, which was made public to-day by Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the School of Public Welfare of the University of North Carolina, says:

"My attention has been called to the regional conference on local government which you are about to hold for broad consideration of the social, industrial and technical problems of local government.

"It is a pleasure to record my hearty endorsement of the efforts you are making, and to emphasize the need which I believe exists for an earnest and continuing presentation of these subjects to the people throughout the country. The problems are manifold and difficult, accentuated by the complexity of conditions which have arisen during and following the war.

"There has been an inevitable tendency, because of the overwhelming importance of the national Government, to rely unduly upon it for performance of many functions which can be discharged properly only by local administrative entities. This, together with the further fact of our country's rapid growth and the consequent difficulty of adequately planning local government, has resulted in a certain inefficiency of the minor administrative organizations which greatly needs to be corrected.

"It will be corrected whenever the attention of the people is fully aroused and the national genius for administration is effectively applied."

The man who rescued Mrs. Levin was Charles Drensenburcher, who swam to the river bank with her and turned her over to persons who dragged her without injury. The problems of local government were then stood Mrs. Levin on her head while several men beat her on the back in an effort to get the water from her lungs, and then helped put her in an automobile to the railroad to the hospital. Mrs. Levin's husband, who conducts a store several doors from the bridge, rushed to the water's edge after the disaster. He saw his wife battling for her life in the water and shouted for some one to save her, as he was unable to swim himself. He saw Drensenburcher bring her to shore, but before he could thank the hero Drensenburcher had again dove to the assistance of several other drowning persons.

Another member of the Levin family, Alexander, 5 years old, was standing beside his mother leaning against the railing when the collapse occurred. He held fast to the railing and climbed back to safety. Once a man grasped him by the foot and was pulling him into the river, but he managed to break loose, the death clutch and he, too, was dragged to safety.

Abraham Anis was swimming under the bridge when the crowd was hurried into the water. He rescued Ida Sharov, 13 years old.

3 TAKEN IN DRY RAID HELD.

Restaurant Manager, Cashier and Waiter Give \$500 Bail.

Leo Bernstein, manager; Max Lang, cashier, and Oscar Gardiner, waiter, of the Rose Garden Restaurant, 203 West Forty-ninth street, were held in \$500 bail each by Magistrate Jesse Silberman on a charge of violating the Mulford-Gage law.

The three men were arrested on Saturday night by Chief Inspector William J. Lahay and several detectives, all of whom claim they purchased liquor in the place.

900,000 KIDS BACK IN SCHOOLS TO-DAY

Nine New Buildings to Open, but Only 15,199 Seats for 40,000 First Timers.

The residential streets of New York city will be more quiet than for some time this morning when the public schools open for the autumn term. It is estimated that about 900,000 children—a number not much less than the total population of Connecticut—will pass through the school doors.

Three hundred thousand mothers, more or less, will give for the first time in three months that familiar warning, "Your children had better hurry now, or you'll be late for school." Nine hundred thousand souls.

Although registration for the new school term will not be completed until Saturday night, it is already certain, as it is every year in New York, that this will be the largest registration ever.

To meet the needs of the 40,000 or more children who will go to school to-day for the first time the city is prepared for only 15,199. New additions to high school students, and it is expected that many have been provided. Something like 100,000 children will have to go on part time.

Only 348 new seats are provided for high school students, and it is expected that New York city this year will have 19,000 additional students in the high schools.

For the first time in their history two high schools in Brooklyn, Erasmus Hall and Bushwick, will go on part time. Two new elementary school buildings will open to-day in the Bronx, one in Brooklyn, and one on Staten Island. Two schools in Brooklyn will open additions. An addition to the Far Rockaway High School is ready. There will be six other elementary school openings in November.

New York city's evening schools, a feature of its educational system, will reopen to-night for the school year 1921-1922.

By chartering fourteen of the evening high schools the State Board of Regents has officially established their standard as the equal of the day high schools, and the diplomas are accepted accordingly. The evening high schools opening to-night offer the usual courses in academic subjects, such as English, mathematics, French, Spanish, chemistry, history and civics, as well as the purely commercial courses, such as bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, etc.

The evening elementary schools offer the immigrant, as well as the native-born, a chance to get a good education. They are intended for those employed during the daytime in trades, the instruction given being supplementary to that given during the day. All these schools, high, trade and elementary, are free of charge whatsoever being made for tuition, text books or materials.

Further information may be had at the nearest school building or from the Director of Evening Schools, 500 Park avenue. Telephone Plaza 5530.

Since the territory constituting Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poland and Rumania was taken from the Austro-Hungarian empire on the distinct treaty stipulations that private properties of citizens and subjects of the one time Austro-Hungarian empire could not be confiscated, it is explained by the syndicate and the Archduke family that attempted action and laws enacted in these new countries to validate such action are a flagrant violation and defiance of the treaties.

Complaint accordingly is about to be lodged before tribunals established under the peace treaties. The new sovereign states will be required to appear and the question of the right to confiscate these vast estates will be contested aggressively.

The new states seek to justify their action solely on the ground that the Archduke is a member of the royal

AMERICANS ACQUIRE ROYAL \$200,000,000

Continued from First Page.

stituted ad governments and others by new states in whose jurisdiction they were put by peace treaties. This action was based solely on the Archduke's almost unrecognizable and untraceable kinship to the ex-sovereign.

In none of these cases, except a small estate in Italy, could it be said that the Archduke was the enemy of the country in which his property had been situated. On the contrary, he was the head of armies whose countries are now endeavoring to take away his property.

Gets Aid of Americans.

In the summer of 1919, the Archduke and his family living in Switzerland, and where he made the acquaintance of Thomas J. Felder, an American living in Paris. The bulk of the Archduke's properties were mainly his own, although use of part of them had been for a time impracticable and the operation of various industries was paralyzed by the disorganization of the war.

An arrangement was made in October, 1919, whereby the Archduke transferred his various properties and interests, except those in New Hungary, to a corporation organized in Switzerland to take over their administration. Mr. Felder was to form a syndicate in America to acquire substantial interests in the new company. He obtained the required capital, and interested some of the most prominent men in America in the enterprise.

When various governments enacted laws and took other measures to confiscate the properties internal differences arose between the family and the American syndicate and litigation in the Swiss courts followed. All of these differences have been adjusted by an agreement executed at the Ritz.

The American syndicate will proceed to enforce its rights against several Governments which are withholding possession of the estate from the Swiss corporation. The syndicate is particularly anxious to get prompt return of the property which it has been forced to surrender. It is expected that the syndicate will be able to resume its operation and introduce American methods.

Defiance of Treaties.

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New Law Affects Palaces.

Attempted confiscation of the Albertina Museum and of the palaces in Vienna likewise will be contested, although the attempted confiscation is based on the ground that the right of confiscation applies only to the state property of the former reigning family and not to the fortunes privately accumulated in industrial enterprises by citizens of the old empire merely because they happen to be members of the Hapsburg family.

Properties in Poland, regarding which Government has taken no action, and in Rumania doubtless will be retained by the family without litigation, in view of recently established precedents in the course of those countries.

In connection with these contentions and actions of the new states, it was pointed out that if they were permitted to confiscate private property and thereby their jurisdiction, although creating their sovereignty and the owners should not be molested in their property rights, there was no reason why they should not with impunity disregard all the other conditions of the treaties. It is not believed any such action will be sanctioned or tolerated.

Archduke Albrecht refused to confirm, deny or comment on the story, nor would any of the parties or counsel say anything except that Mr. Felder admitted the substantial accuracy of the account. He declined to say anything further than that before the syndicate undertook the business it had communicated with the American Department of State and the French authorities and was assured that there was no possible objection to its proposed investment.

New and interesting questions regarding treaty rights and obligations of the new states are involved in the litigation about to be instituted, and developments may be expected soon.

'CANCER WEEK' TO HELP FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

Lectures to Mark National Campaign in November.

The American Society for the Control of Cancer, 25 West Forty-fifth street, is preparing to observe "National Cancer Week," from October 30 to November 5. The society in the week will try to disseminate information about cancer treatment to as many persons in the United States and Canada as may be reached. There will be lectures in New York and other cities. The cooperation of nurses' organizations, insurance companies, chambers of commerce and other civic bodies has been promised.

Among medical men supporting the society are Dr. Charles A. Powers and Dr. Robert Abbe, two recognized authorities on treatment of the disease; Dr. James Ewing, pathologist of Cornell Medical School; Dr. G. E. Armstrong of Montreal; Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of Johns Hopkins; Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., and Dr. Cleveland Cleveland, for many years head of the Women's Hospital in New York.

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